10

# Connecticut Republican Magazine.

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

NUMBER III.—VOLUME I.

By LUTHER PRATT.

## From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

## PROOFS

OF THE NEGOCIATION BETWEEN A FEDERAL GENTLEMAN, AUTHORISED BY THE LEADING FEDERALISTS AT WASHINGTON, AND MR. BURR, TO PLACE HIMSELF IN THE PRESIDENCY AT THE LATE ELECTION.

"The Minister, who by secret corruption invades the freedom of election, and the ruffian who by open violence destroys that freedom, are embarked in the same bottom." JUNIUS.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE are aware of the importance of the subject in which we have for some time been engaged. We have viewed it in all its aspects, and contemplated all its probable consequences. Ever since June, 1801, we have perceived something in Mr. Burr, and in his acts, that alarmed us. From the first moment our suspicions were excited we watched him attentively, until those suspicions ripened into confirmed belief, that he was pursuing projects dishonorable to himself and unsafe to his country. Nor was this belief predicated on light surmises, or vague reports. We *knew* that Mr. Burr possessed sentiments hostile to the executive; a spirit thirsting for personal agrandizement, and inflamed by improper desires. And yet, sensible as we were, that his conduct was a fit subject for public investigation and disclosure, we could not but foresee, that to do either without success would involve us in pecuniary ruin, and draw upon us public disgrace. Had we consulted *personal interest*, we should have beholden in silent but sorrowful amaze, the operation of schemes, which, in our opinion, threaten with annihilation

the freedom of the country. But unaided and unsupported we resolved, whatever might be the issue, to unfold the plans, and assail those actions which appeared to us alike unjust and dangerous. We did not, however, long stand alone; and we discovered that the more Mr. Burr's conduct was examined, the more odious it appeared.

We have entered fully into an examination of his conduct, and found it uniform only in the pursuit of whatever had a tendency to raise himself to power. As a politician, he has been inconstant. Nor can it be affirmed of him, as it may truly be of many virtuous men, that the versatillty of his actions flows from sincere convictions of mind generated by various concurring circumstances at different periods. In all his transitions from one party to the other, his motives have been apparent. At one period he has been a *federalist*, at another a *republican*, as best suited his aspiring views, or promised to gratify his inordinate desires. *Ambition* has guided all his steps; cunning marked his career; and that laxity of principle and unsteadiness of mind which distinguished the Cæsars, the Cromwells, and the Buonapartes of the old world, have been apparent in his walks. In 1789, he left the federalists and joined the republicans for a high office; and in 1792, he made *secret* overtures to rejoin the federalists for a *higher* office, but was not gratified, which has been established in a former letter. Is it then surprising that in 1800, a third attempt was covertly made by Mr. Burr, to attach himself to the federal party, to compass the presidency? In this we perceive a consistency of character; an uniformity of conduct.

In a late pamphlet entitled "a view," &c. Mr. Burr is accused with having *negociated* with a *federal* gentleman to *place himself in the executive chair* at the late presidential election. After a long silence, he has thought proper publicly and in the fullest and unqualified manner, to deny the accusation. The fact is unquestionable; difficult as the proof may be of access. Mr. Burr, however, and the writer of the "view" are now fairly at issue; and as we know the charge to be well founded, we have voluntarily undertaken to prove it. In doing this it will be proper first to lay the allegation before the reader, and second Mr. Burr's denial.

First then the accusation, which is contained in the following words.

"Mr. Burr, while in the city of New-York, carried on a negociation with the heads of the federal party at Washington, with a view to his election as president of the United States. A person was authorised by them to confer with him on the subject, who accordingly did so. Mr. Burr assented to the proposition of

the negociator, and referred him to his confidential friend to complete the negociation. Mr. Burr stated that after the first vote taken in the house of representatives, New-York and Tennessee would give in to the federalists."

VIEW, p. 57—8.

Mr. Burr's denial of this serious charge, is couched in the succeeding terms.

"You are at liberty to declare from me, that all those charges and insinuations which aver or intimate that I advised or countenanced the opposition made to Mr. Jefferson, pending the late election and balloting for president; that I proposed or agreed to any terms with the federal party, or with any individual of either party; that I assented to be held up in opposition to him, or attempted to withdraw from him the vote or support of any man; whether in or out of congress; *that all such assertions and intimations are false and groundless.*"

Mr. Burr's Letter to gov. Bloomfield, Sept. 21, 1802.

If Mr. Burr's denial be true, he is innocent, *as far as he is involved in this capital charge*, and ought to receive from his country, a full and entire acquital; but if guilty, then ought that guilt to seal his political fate, and banish him forever from the trust and affections of the people.

Few men believe that Mr. Burr is innocent; many, very many indeed, strongly suspect that he is guilty of the charge exhibited, but almost all are of opinion that he has managed the negociation with so much caution, dexterity and art, as to defy the production of any proof. The latter opinion is drawn from the known subtilty of his character, the general secrecy of his movements, and his scrupulous avoidance to commit to writing any thing which may, by possibility of accident involve him in serious inconveniencies. The known care and cunning, too, of Mr. Burr it is generally and justly supposed would be increased in proportion to the iniquity of the transaction, and the consequences which would result from it to himself in case of a disclosure. All these considerations to which Mr. Burr paid suitable attention, and which he no doubt clearly perceived before he embarked in the negociation, render, it is true, the production of proof still more difficult. And this difficulty becomes augmented when we consider that the negociation took place and was completed solely between Mr. Burr and the federalists, and that it is equally the interest of both parties to keep it a profound secret from the nature of the transaction and the motives and objects of the two contracting parties, proof must be difficult of access, since this proof, it is fair to infer, is exclusively in the possession of Mr. Burr and the federal negociator. Nor can it

be supposed that Mr. Burr would be a self accuser, or that the federalists would be guilty of an act that would inevitably injure their party. They are sensible that a division exists among the republicans ; that this division is occasioned by the machinations of Mr. Burr ; that it is propitious to themselves, and that to disclose these, that very testimony which would compose those divisions, by proving Mr. Burr's negociation, would injure the federal party, in as much as it would unite the republicans not only against that party, but also against the man who has in the most alarming manner attempted to betray their confidence. Mr. Burr, therefore, as well as the federalists, feels every inducement that can possibly exist, to keep back the proof. That party still hope to profit by Mr. Burr's convenient disposition, and to triumph on our division. All these things considered, it will not be surprising if we should fail to lay before our country the most full and satisfactory proof of Mr. Burr's negociation ; and although it will not be deemed probable, under all these circumstances of the case, that more than *presumptive* testimony can be adduced, yet we shall prove substantially the negociation, and that it was entered into by Mr. Burr to effect his election to the presidential chair.

The following communication made to ourselves, is written by a gentleman of an unblemished character ; one who is a member of the Rev. Mr. Abeel's congregation, and who informs us, and we place the utmost confidence in his information—that the ideas and the language of it are *precisely* those of the Rev. Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn. And although its publication is not strictly authorised by the Rev. Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn, yet the spirit and the language of it are emphatically their own. Neither of those two gentlemen will contradict, in public or in private, the facts stated in the communication. And though the Rev. Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn are not pledged to us to maintain those facts ; although indeed we have not had a personal interview with either of those two gentlemen, yet they are bound in honor and in truth to support the veracity of him who has been so obliging as to make to us the communication. If it be asked why the communicator does not avow his name, we answer that there is no occasion for such an avowal since the Rev. Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn, will not, nor cannot contradict the facts it contains. If, however, contrary to our expectation, founded on our knowledge of the private integrity of these two gentlemen, they should contradict, or endeavor to weaken these facts, then the communicator has pledged himself to us to support them by affidavit. Let it be remembered that Dr. Linn, the Rev. Mr. Abeel and the communicator reside in this city.

NEW-YORK, June 25th, 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

"Dr. Linn and the Rev. Mr. Abeel of this city told me in a conversation I had with them, that they believed that Aaron Burr Esq. had corresponded with federal members of congress to get himself elected president of the United States, and that he had agreed to come into their measures.—Some time after, I saw Mr. Abeel, and he said that it was a mistake that Mr. Burr had corresponded with federal members of congress, but that he had made a verbal agreement with them, and that if I wanted an investigation of the business, the person was then in town who would prove the fact.

"Note. I asked Dr. Linn his reason for believing that the correspondence took place? He replied that it could be proved in a court of justice, and Mr. Abeel subjoined that he would vouch for the truth of it."

*June* 26.

"I called on Mr. Abeel this day, and told him that I was going to make public what he and Dr. Linn had communicated to me respecting Mr. Burr. Mr. Abeel said that although the agreement which Mr. Burr had made with the federalists, was not told to him as a secret, yet, as the gentleman who was his authority, had the character of Mr. Burr in his hands, he would not prehaps wish his name to be given up without his consent. Mr. Abeel promised to see him between this day and Monday next.

June 28.

"I called on Mr. Abeel and asked him whether he had seen the gentleman above refered to? He answered no, but that he had considered the subject and did not think that the person who had informed him would contradict what he had said, but that he was afraid it would produce a duel between him and Mr. Burr. I then told him that I would make public what he had communicated to me. Mr. Abeel said, well! but added that it might be attended with disagreeable consequences."

Such is the communication of our friend.

It is probable that Mr. Abeel was made acquainted with the negociation entered into between Mr. Burr and the *federal* gentleman, by the negociator himself. For so firmly persuaded was Mr. Abeel that Mr. Burr had cordially received the federal negociator, and assented to his propositions, that he authorised the gentleman, who communicated to us the above information, to repeat it to Mr. Burr himself and to say that Mr. Abeel was his authority for it. The gentleman did not, however, communicate the information to Mr. Burr, but he very frankly gave it

to us for the use of the writer of "the View." Accordingly it was introduced into that work, which Mr. Burr has read. Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn are the two respectable clergymen mentioned in it, and they were generally known as such. Thus situated Mr. Burr could hardly do less than visit Dr. Linn and Mr. Abeel on the subject. The following facts are also from Dr. Linn and the Rev. Mr. Abeel, and, like the communication just read, will not nor cannot be contradicted. After considerable time had elapsed, Mr. Burr sent to Dr. Linn a friend, who asked him to sign a certificate for Mr. Burr. This certificate stated that the information given by Dr. Linn to the gentleman who had communicated it to us for publication in the "View," was derived from *common report.* The bearer of the certificate subjoined, that Mr. Burr wished Dr. Linn to do no more than simply to certify that he got his information concerning the negociation from *common report.* Dr. Linn sent for Mr. Abeel to consult with him on the subject. Mr. Abeel waited on Dr. Linn accordingly. Dr. Linn then, in the presence of the bearer of the certificate, asked Mr. Abeel whether he could sign the certificate? Mr. Abeel replied no, Dr. Linn, you cannot; the information we gave of Mr. Burr's negociation *was not* obtained from *common report.* Dr. Linn then said he could not sign the certificate and the bearer of it took his leave.

Mr. Burr afterwards wrote a note to Dr. Linn requesting an interview with him at his house *alone.*—When the note was received, Dr. Linn again sent for Mr. Abeel to confer with him concerning the solicited interview. Mr. Abeel advised Dr. Linn to avoid a conference with Mr. Burr *alone*, and expressed a readiness to accompany Dr. Linn provided Mr. Burr would receive them together. This was agreed upon, and they accordingly waited on Mr. Burr at *his own house*, where an interview was had in the presence of a gentleman whose name is to us unknown. Mr. Burr addressed himself to Dr. Linn and very politely enquired whether the information stated in the View concerning his negociation with the federalists, and said to have come from two respectable clergymen in this city, was not derived by them from *common report?* The Rev. Mr. Abeel said no—the information was not derived from *common report.* Dr. Linn coincided with the Rev. Mr. Abeel. A pause ensued. Mr. Abeel says that he expected Mr. Burr would have immediately enquired, "from whom gentlemen did you receive the information?" But that no such enquiry was made; no such question asked. Mr. Burr manifested no disposition to sift the matter so closely, he enquired no farther about it. Mr. Abeel then observed that himself and Dr. Linn had given the information to the

gentleman, [who communicated that information to us for publication in the View] and that they were bound to support his veracity. They were sorry to say any thing against Mr. Burr &c. Mr. Burr thanked them for their compliments and they retired.

This is a faithful narrative of this singular interview, and on which we hope we may be permitted to offer a few remarks.

The extreme solicitude of Mr. Burr to procure a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn, stating that they received their information concerning his negociation with a federal gentleman, from common report, plainly indicates in him a disposition to defend himself against the principal charge exhibited in the View, in the most conclusive manner. That he has not vindicated himself by *testimony*; that he has not given to the world other and better proof than his own bare denial of the negociation, is solely attributable to his incapacity to do more. The charge is of so serious a nature, and from the known character of Burr so probable, as to have induced him to call into action every power of his mind to repel it. Accordingly he availed himself of the only alternative that promised success. Mr. Burr had great reason to believe that the Rev. Mr. Abeel, if not Dr. Linn had been informed of the negociation by the negociator himself. Still he deemed it *possible* to obtain from them a certificate purporting that *common report* had informed them of the negociation. Even *such* a certificate would have been consoling to Mr. Burr and no doubt published with great triumph. And such a certificate, knowing, as he did, the connection of Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn with the negociator was the *only* one for which he could ask. Hence those gloomy reflections which sealed his lips when the certificate was in fact refused, and may be readily accounted for. But why did not Mr. Burr ask when the Rev. Mr. Abeel boldly said, *we did not* receive the information from *common report*, from whom they did receive it? If the monitor within had not proclaimed to him his guilt, had he not negociated with the federalists to place himself in the Presidency, would he not have said, with an air of innocent triumph, if you received not your information from *common report*, from whom was it derived? I deny that the information is true; I defy the world to prove it so; I insist upon it that you had your formation from common report, since the information has no foundation in truth. Would not a guiltless man accused of an offence so enormous, have demanded from whom the two reverend gentlemen had obtained their information? Mr. Burr however made no such demand; no such enquiry.

On the other hand the refusal of Dr. Linn and the Rev. Mr. Abeel to give the required certificate evinces that they relied im-

plicitly on the source of their information; that they had good cause to deem it correct; that they were in fact almost as certain that Mr. Burr *had negociated to place himself in the presidential chair*, as if they themselves had been the negociators. The refusal is not indeed conclusive proof of the negociation, but it shews, in the clearest point of view that the Rev. Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn had to them satisfactory cause to believe that Mr. Burr had cordially received the negociator and entered fully into his views.

That the Rev. Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn were convinced that Mr. Burr had negociated with a federal gentleman, will be still more apparent when we state who that gentleman is. We then declare that the *federal gentleman who negociated with Mr. Burr*, and who was *authorised* to do so by the leading federal members of congress, then assembled at Washington, is *David A. Ogden, Esq. counsellor at law.* Mr. David A. Ogden resides in this city, and is professionally connected with gen. Hamilton; we believe they are co-partners. They, however, both transact professional business in one office. The Rev. Mr. Abeel and Dr. Linn are known to be intimate with David A. Ogden and general Hamilton. Hence when the two Reverend gentlemen stated to Mr. Burr that their information *was not* derived from *common report*, the allusion must to him have been very obvious, and the source of their information, though never that we know of, by them mentioned, will not now appear to the public less so.

More than eight months ago we knew that Mr. Ogden was the *negociator*; and it is now stated as *an undeniable truth.*

There is reason to believe that the *negociation* with Mr. Burr was first planned in this city. This is, however, only a surmise, not very material in itself, but proper to be mentioned. On the 16th day of December 1800, we received information that the electors of South Carolina were chosen. From that day the success of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr was no longer doubtful by either party.—The last resource of the federal party was then to effect the election of Mr. Burr to the presidency. Means were immediately devised and we think in this city, to accomplish that object. On the 27th day of December, eleven days only, after the South Carolina news was received, Mr. David A. Ogden engaged a seat in the mail stage for Philadelphia. It is probable that previous to his going to Philadelphia, he conferred with Mr. Burr on the subject of effecting his election to the presidency by the efforts of the federal party, and that he went to Washington to consult with the leading federal members of Congress on the scheme. It is believed that Mr. Ogden had no professional business to transact at Washington, and it is there-

fore difficult to conjecture what induced him, at that bleak season of the year, to visit the seat of government, unless to consult with the federal members of Congress on the projects to negociate with Mr. Burr the terms of his election to the Presidency. We believe that Mr. Ogden went to Washington expressly for that purpose, and that he previously conferred with Mr. Burr on the design.

We have stated that Mr. Ogden left this city in the mail stage for Philadelphia on the 27th day of December. The following certificate, which proves that *Mr Burr and himself rode together in the same mail* establishes the fact:

"*New-York, Saturday 27th December* 1800, 1 *o'clock.*
*Mail Stage.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mr. Ogden, 1 seat to Philadelphia,* | £ | 3 | 0 0 |
| *Col. Burr, 2 seats to Princeton,* | | 3 | 15 0 |

*I certify that the above is a true copy from the Stage Books.*
MATHIAS C. LYON."

Mr. Burr and Mr. Ogden might have ridden together in the mail without pre-concert, whether they *did so* or not every reader will judge for himself. To us this simple act speaks a pertinent and eloquent language: it indicates much.

Mr. Ogden did not remain long in Washington. While there, he was authorised by the leaders of the federal party to negociate with Mr. Burr concerning the terms on which that party proposed to elect him President of the United States. Thus commissioned, Mr. Ogden returned to this city early in January, 1801, had an interview with Mr. Burr, and submitted to him propositions which shall by and by be explained. To these propositions Mr. Burr assented.

*(To be continued in No. 4.)*

---

## *OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON's PROPOSED* MONARCHY.

DISCERNING *Republicans* have long suspected ALEXANDER HAMILTON of a predilection for *Monarchy*. The systematic tendancy of his measures has appeared to be directed to that favorite point. This suspicion, however, has been treated by *Federalists* as a party calumny. But the very system, which he proposed in the Convention for forming the constitution of the United States, although long concealed, has come to light. Our readers are requested to peruse it with attention, as a characteristic document, developing the darling object of a man, who, under a check imposed for a while by the moderate principles of

WASHINGTON, and with a short interruption occaſioned by a perſonal rupture with ADAMS, governed the councils of the United States, more than any other human being, under the former adminiſtrations; the man, who not only has been, but ſtill is, the Oracle of the *Federal* party in the United States. This *Hamiltonian* ſyſtem, the pole ſtar of modern *Federalism*, is not expreſsly denominated a *Monarchy*. That denomination might *ſtartle* and *alarm*. It is therefore called a *Republic*, although its ſubſtantial qualities are *Monarchical*. The Chief Magiſtrate is named, not a *King*, but a *Governor*; yet he is to hold his office for life, removeable indeed by impeachment, and to have as abſolute a negative upon the two branches of the Legiſlature, in the paſſing of laws, as the Chief Magiſtrate of England, who might as well be denominated their Governor. Our monarchical Governor is alſo to have, with ſome agency of the Senate, the appointment of all national officers, including thoſe of the militia, and alſo the appointment of the Governors of the States, who are to have a negative upon all the laws of their reſpective States. Our Houſe of Lords, under the more *Republican* title of a Senate, are to be appointed during good behaviour, that is for life, and to poſſeſs moſt of the eſſential powers of Engliſh Peers. Such is the government, *Republican in name*, but *Monarchical and Ariſtocratical in ſubſtance*, which was propoſed in the Convention by the great leader of *Federalism*. Although he failed of its introduction at that time, it is evident, from many concurring circumſtances, that the expectation of introducing it gradually has never been laid aſide. However the ſupporters of modern *Federalism* may be deceived, one object of the preſent indiſcriminate *Oppoſition* appears to be to accompliſh this end, by exciting ſuch popular uproar, alarm, irritation and confuſion, as to diſguſt a majority of the people with an elective Chief Magiſtracy, and prepare them for eſtabliſhing one for life.—Whether HAMILTON, ADAMS, or PINCKNEY, or ſome body elſe would be the *American* BUONAPARTE, is not perhaps material. The policy is to effectuate ſuch an eventual eſtabliſhment; which will ſtill be ſtyled a *Republic*; and the change of government be modeſtly termed an *Amendment*, and not a *Revolution*. But, the reader has the ſame right as we, to form his own opinion, after an attentive peruſal. —— *(Sun.)*

*The following are the Propoſitions of Col.* HAMILTON, *of New-York, In the Convention for eſtabliſhing a Conſtitutional Government for the United States.*

1. THE ſupreme Legiſlative power of the United States of America, to be veſted in two different bodies of men, the one to be called the aſſembly, the other the ſenate, who together ſhall

form the Legislature of the United States, with power to pass all laws whatever, subject to the negative hereafter mentioned.

2. The assembly to consist of persons elected by the people, to serve for three years.

3. The senate to consist of persons elected to serve during good behaviour; their election to be made by electors chosen for the purpose by the people; in order to this, the states to be divided into election districts. On the death, resignation or removal of any senator, his place to be filled out of the district from which he came.

4. The supreme Executive authority of the United States to be vested in a governor, to be elected during good behaviour. The election to be made by electors chosen by the people in the districts aforesaid. The authorities and functions to be as follow—to have a negative upon all laws about to be passed, and the execution of all laws passed; to have, with the advice and approbation of the Senate, the power of making all treaties, to have the sole appointment of the heads or chief persons of the departments of finance and foreign affairs; to have the nomination of all other officers, (ambassadors to foreign nations included) subject to the approbation or rejection of the senate; to have power of pardoning all offences except treason, which he shall not pardon without the approbation of the Senate.

5. On the death, resignation or removal of the governor, his authorities to be exercised by the president of the senate, until a successor be appointed.

6. The Senate have the sole power of declaring war; the sole power of advising and approving all treaties; the power of approving and rejecting all appointments of officers, except the heads or chief of the departments of finance, war and foreign affairs.

7. The supreme judicial authority of the United States to be vested in judges, to hold their offices during good behaviour, with the adequate and permanent salaries. The court to have original jurisdiction in cases of capture, and an appellate jurisdiction in all cases in which the revenues of the general government of the citizens of foreign nations are concerned.

8. The Legislature of the United States to have power to institute courts in each state, for the determination of all matters of general concern.

9. The governor, senators, and all officers of the United States, to be liable to impeachment for mal and corrupt conduct; and upon conviction, to be removed from office and disqualified from holding any place of trust or profit; and all impeachments to be tried by a court, to consist of the chief judge, or judge of the su-

perior court of laws of each ſtate provided such judge hold his office during good behaviour and have a permanent salary.

10. All laws of the particular ſtates, contrary to the conſtitution or laws of the United States, to be utterly void; and the better to prevent such laws being passed, the Governor or preſident of each ſtate ſhall be appointed by the General Government and ſhall have a negative upon the laws about to be paſſed in the State of which he is governor or preſident.

11. No ſtate to have any force, land or naval, and the militia of all the States to be under the ſole and excluſive direction of the United States, the officers of which to be appointed and commiſſioned by them.

---

If the Excise, Land Tax, Sedition Law, Standing Army and war ſyſtem in general had prevailed in this country, how much better, at this time, would the political condition of the *United States* have been, than that of *France?* In ſhort, what other difference is there between the *Hamiltonian* and the *Buonapartian* ſyſtems of government, than what is created by different national manners and cuſtoms? *(Sun.)*

---

*For the CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN MAGAZINE.*

A LATE writer in the Middlesex Gazette, makes the following very extraordinary ſtatement and calculations.

"The principal theme upon which the Democratic demagogues have exerted their talents of declamation, is the monarchical principles of the former adminiſtration. Though I am by no means a partizan of monarchy and ſincerely believe that the eſtabliſhment of a monarchical form of government would be entirely deſtructive of the happiness of this country, yet I cannot conceive why the principles of any party ſhould be condemned, provided that theſe principles, when put in practice, produce public proſperity.

The proper criterion, by which to judge of principles (as of every thing else) is by the effects they produce. It requires but little reflection therefore, to form a correct opinion, of the principles which guided the former adminiſtration: the ſtatement of a few facts, will be ſufficient to convince every perſon, who yet retains his reaſon unbiaſſed by the prejudices of democracy, that they were productive of public happiness, to a degree unexampled in the hiſtory of the world.

The Exports from America amounted in the year 1775, to 9,0000,000 of Dollars.

From the United States in 1792 to 17,571,551
1796 to 67,064,097
1801 to 93,000,000

In nine years the exports from the United States have increased more than seventy-five millions of dollars.

The exports from England Scotland and to America and the Weſt-Indies, in the year 1772, were but £ 5,155,734 ſterling, not equal to half of the exports from the United States alone in 1796.

In 1790 the population of the United States, amounted to 3,950,000—in the year 1801 it had increased to 5,300,000 persons.

The happiness of a nation is always in proportion to the ease of acquiring and preserving property. The foregoing facts therefore prove inconteſtibly, that there is no country on earth where so much happiness and consequently so much rational liberty is enjoyed, as in the United States, ſince they were freed from the usurpation of Great-Britain.

It was the practice of the wise men of ancient Rome, when they were about to do any thing of importance, to ask this queſtion—*cui bono erit?* What good purpose will this action answer?—Let those who have raised the present rulers to power, ask themselves what good they have done? and let them remember that the present adminiſtration have been guilty of bribery; that they have attempted to assaſſinate the spotless character of Washington, and the characters of the beſt men in the nation: that they have basely violated that Conſtitution which they have sworn to support:—Let them think on these things, and ask themselves what good they have done?"

## REMARKS.

Here the writer disavows his attachment to monarchy, and ſincerely believes, that the eſtablishment of a monarchical form of government, would be entirely deſtructive of the happiness of our country; yet seems to suppose, that the monarchical principles entertained and practised upon by the late adminiſtration, were productive of the moſt unexampled prosperity and public happiness.

As the writer means to demonſtrate his new and ſtrange poſition, to a mathematical certainty, he has recourse to a kind of federal arithmatic, as new and as ſtrange as the poſition itself.

Our acute and ingenius calculator, begins his calculations as far back as the year 1775, and in a very convincing manner shews us how many millions of times our happiness has encreased from that period to the present. And although our progress

towards happiness throughout the whole period, has been surprisingly rapid, yet from 1792, to 1801, it seems to surpass the acute and mathematical mind of our federal arithmatician! but he ventures to tell us, that the quantity of our happiness during nine years, has exceeded the amaziug sum of *seventy-five millions of dollars*.

But the writer has another argument to prove the truth of his position; that the principles of the former administration, were productive of the greateſt national happiness and prosperity, and that is the population of the United States, which he says, from the year 1790, to 1801, encreased from 3,950,000 to 5,300,000.

Without at present controverting this *strange position*, that national happiness and prosperity, lies infalibly on the value of their exports, and the rapidity of their population, which, however, I think will not hold good in every inſtance, let us enquire what those *glorious and happifying principles were*, which were so tenaciously embraced and so successfully practised upon by the former adminiſtation, and try to discover the natural connection there is between those principles, and the quantity of exports and the increase of population.

The moſt prominent and leading principles of the former administration, were evidently these:

1. That the common people never ought to meddle with the affairs of government.

2d. That the people, being of such a wild and untamable disposition, require the ſtrongeſt and moſt violent, reſtraints, and that all liberty of uſing their tongues, or in any manner expreſſing their opinions of public men or measures, ought to be entirely prohibited, leſt by their disagreeable and hedious yells, they should frighten the pure and peaceable Nobility from their ſtrong hole.*

3. That a public debt is a public bleſſing.

4. That national grandeur, prodigality and luxury ought to

* *Thoſe who have read the important correſpondence between John and Samuel Adams will need no explanation of this figure; to thoſe who have not we muſt earneſtly recommend a careful peruſal. In them they will find an open avowal of thoſe glorious and happifying monarchical principles againſt which, the declamatory talents of the Democrats have been very manfully exerted, but which the fallen friends of monarchy have adhered to with the utmoſt ſcrupuloſity and have endeavored with the utmoſt zeal and diligence to puſh into practice, to the very laſt nocturnal moment of their departing ſtrength.*

be the conſtant ſtudy and undeviating practice of our Rulers, and that temperance in public officers and economy in public expences were not to bear the name of virtues.

5. That inſtead of making taxes as few and as light as poſſible, they ought to be as numerous and as heavy as people under their previous reſtraints, will poſſibly bear.

6. That ſtanding armies are very necessary auxiliaries to monarchy, and that for the safety of the Rulers and the maintaining a proper energy in the government, and preventing the turbulent and wolf-like diſpoſition of the people from making any oppoſition to the tyrannical and oppreſſive impoſitions of their rulers, they ought always to be kept up in times of peace.

7. That the true spirit of monarchy conſiſts in making some one of the departments of government supreme, immortal and independent; at a final remove from, and totally independent of the will of the people. As to the name, that is not very essential. Whether it is an hereditary Preſident, with the moſt undefined powers, and a patronage as extenſive as his moſt ambitious views can wish, or whether it is an independent Judiciary, with power to declare any law they do not like, unconſtitutional. Either of these will equally answer the true end and deſign of the monarchiſts; which is this, viz. to remove all power and sovereignty from the people and place it in one man or body of men.

8. As our natural born Citizens ought to be excluded from any essential share in the government, all foreigners, of ever so illuſtrious talents or spotless virtue who are deſirous of embarking their lives and fortunes with us, ought to be liable to immediate transportation.

Now whoever can see any natural connection between these principles and the increase of national exports and population, or can perceive how they are any way productive of the true and subſtantial happiness of mankind, muſt be bleſt with a degree of diſcernment that but rarely falls to the lot of man.

But as the two arguments produced by the writer in the Middlesex Gazette, are fully convincing to himself, of the correctness and utility of the principles that guided the former administration, and in his opinion muſt be concluſive to all who are not blinded by the prejudices of democracy, I would beg leave, as a diſſenter from his opinion, to propose a few queſtions for his solution, (as he seems pleased with such kind of calculations) which, if they cannot be answered in favor of, they will at leaſt form one exception to his favorite poſition.

1. How much did the exports of Egypt during the seven years of famine, exceed their exports during the seven plenteous years immediately preceding?

2. Did the happiness of the Egyptians, arise in continued progreſſion, while they were drained of their money, ſtript of their cattle and land, and themselves reduced to a ſtate of complete vassalage?

3. How much was the multiplication of the Hebrew nation augmented, under their multiplied afflictions and cruel bondage, inflicted on them by that suspicious and tyranical king, that knew not Joseph?

4. Did the happiness of the Hebrews arise in exact proportion to the weight and severity of their bondage, and the increase of their numbers.

But there is another idea contained in this wonderful calculation on national happiness and prosperity, which we have not yet noticed: The writer evidently conveys the idea, that those glorious monarchical and ariſtocratical principles, eagerly embraced and furiously puſhed into practice, by those who were entruſted with the adminiſtration of our government, for the four years immediately preceding the 4th of March, 1801, have produced all the happiness and prosperity that has been enjoyed by the United States, ſince their memorable deliverance from British tyranny! ſtrange indeed! that principles so directly opposed to rational liberty and social happiness, should produce unparalleled degrees of "happiness and rational liberty," not only during the ſhort time of their operation, but should extend their blessed influence back to the time of our revolution, and through the whole period from that time to the present, should have such a wonderful and happifying influence, while the whole mass of citizens, as well the elected as the electors, as well the servants of the people as their employers (a few solitary individuals excepted) held those principles in the utmoſt abhorrence, and were acting a part diametrically opposed to them. If those principles can extend their blessed influence so far backward through such formidable obſtacles why not forward through the same obſtacles to the same extent? and those who have raised the present rulers to power, inſtead of asking themselves what good they have done?, may with more propriety, ask our federal calculator, what hurt have we done? For these pure principles of monarchy, alias federalism seem to produce the greateſt quantity of happiness, when but rarely embraced and partially practised upon, for it appears from the happy calculation of this same federal writer that the increase of national happiness was much greater, during the adminiſtration of Preſident Wash-

ington, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his oppoſition to those principles, than under the adminiſtration of Preſident Adams, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his theorical and practical attachment to them. Obſerve the calculation, from 1792 to 1796 the quantity of our national happiness is increaſed the sum of 49,492,546 dollars, and from 1796 to 1801, the increaſe is only 25,935,903 dollars. So that by a parity of reaſoning we may fairly conclude that under the adminiſtration of Mr. Jefferson the national happiness will be augmented to a much greater degree, than under the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams.

But should our federal calculator wish for a direct answer to his queſtion, what good has been done by raiſing the present rulers to power? according to his own method of calculating happiness in federal money, the answer is very ready, for though we will not pretend to reckon up every dollars worth of happiness saved to us by the present adminiſtration, yet a few dollars worth can be eaſily adduced, viz.

| | *Dolls.* |
|---|---|
| The whole internal system of excise amounting to | 973,092 |
| Reduction of the public debt, | 1,000,000 |
| *Total* | 1,973,092 |

Here we see there is 1,973,092 dollars increaſe of happiness during one year only; Now should our happiness continue to increaſe in the same ratio during four years, we should find the sum of good to be 7,892,368 dollars, without having any regard to the increaſe of our exports, and let it be remembered that this is a branch of happiness to which the late adminiſtration can make no pretentions.

Now suppose the value of our exports should receive as great an increaſe during four years of Jefferson's adminiſtration, as they did during four years of Washington's adminiſtration, which is altogether probable, our calculations on national happiness might ſtand as follows:

| Increaſe of happiness during Jefferson's adminiſtration on account of exports, | *Dolls.* 49,492,546 |
|---|---|
| On account of economical arrangements, | 7,892,368 |
| Total increaſe of happiness, | 57,384,914 |
| Under Adams's adminiſtration on account of exports, only | 25,935,903 |
| Excess of happiness under the present adminiſtration, | 31,449,011 |

Is not this worth a change of Rulers?

JASPER.

*For the CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN MAGAZINE.*

CITIZEN PRATT,

IT has been frequently observed when speaking of the State of Connecticut, that its inhabitants are the moſt favored and happy people on earth ; their minds are said to be the moſt enlightened and patriotic, their religion the moſt rational and benevolent, their virtue the moſt rigid, their government the moſt free and liberal, their laws enacted with the greateſt wisdom and sagacity, and their courts of judicature proceed with the ſtricteſt juſtice and impartiality ; in short Connecticut, in the political conſtellation, has been represented as shining like a ſtar of the firſt magnitude.

As an inhabitant of the ſtate, the writer is not disposed to depreciate the worth, or detract the virtues of the inhabitants. He wishes them to shine forth in all the eclat that the moſt copious eloquence can describe. He once thought the preceeding observations literally true ; but upon a more enlarged and intimate acquaintance with the inhabitants, and a more thorough inveſtigation of their syſtem of jurisprudence, he is obliged to entertain doubts with regard to the truth of some of them, how far his doubts are well founded, the following remarks and extracts will serve to shew.

That, in all free governments, the three departments, viz. the Legislative, Judicial and Executive, should be kept as separate as poſſible, has ever been conſidered, by the beſt writers on jurisprudence, as a firſt principle and indisputable axiom.

This principle, upon the slighteſt reflection, muſt appear to the intelligent and comprehenſive minds of the people of Connecticut, to be a selfevident and important propoſition : For where the power of making, judging and executing laws, reſide in one man or body of men, that man muſt be a complete monarch or *despot*, and this body of men a complete despotism : if this man, or body of men, receive their right to government by birth, with the privilege of its descent to their children, it is termed, a pure monarchy, or complete *despotism*. If they are annually, or biennially chosen, they can assume no better name than an elected monarch, or a chosen band of Ariſtocrats.

The nearer any government approaches to a union of these three departments, the nearer is their approach to tyranny, and the less claim they have to the title of *a free government*. Therefore in the very conſtruction and conſtitutions of those governments that are intended to be free, particular and express proviſion ought to be made againſt this deſtructive union. Members of the Legislature ought not to be Judges of courts, and Judges

and Juſtices ought not to be eligible to the office of *Legiſlators*. In ſhort, no man ſhould be allowed to act in more than one department.

Now let us enquire whether, *the moſt excellent, free and liberal government of Connecticut*, makes proviſion againſt theſe evils.

In looking for their conſtitution, the firſt thing that obtrudes itſelf on the eye, is *the moſt gracious charter*, of his royal highneſs, Charles the ſecond, *to his loyal and liege ſubjects in the Engliſh Colony of Connecticut !* who very ſupercilliously, falsely and impiously aſſumes the title of "*King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith &c.*" ! ! !

This, exclaims the enquirer, cannot be the *Conſtitution* of Connecticut, and why it is prefixed to their ſtatute, I cannot conceive, unleſs it is to tell us who were the firſt Governor and Aſſiſtants of Connecticut. This vague and obſolete inſtrument, is therefore, inattentively hurried over, and the anxious ſearch continued, for the free and liberal Conſtitution of government adopted by the ſagacious and independent ſons of Columbia, inhabitting that diſtinguiſhingly favored and happy ſpot of earth, called *Connecticut*.

In turning the leaves of the ſtatute book, the next thing that ſtrikes the attention, is *an act containing an abſtract and declaration of the rights and privileges of the people of the ſtate, and ſecuring the ſame.*

Here the reader expects to find the foundation of the government, laid with the greateſt wiſdom and circumſpection, and the powers of the Legiſlature marked out by lines the moſt direct and certain, and the liberties of poſterity ſecured by barriers the moſt impregnable : but how does his confuſion and aſtoniſhment ariſe, on reading the following words in the preamble, and firſt paragraph of the act.

"The people of this ſtate, being by the Providence of God, free and independent, have the ſole and excluſive right of governing themſelves, as a free, ſovereign and independent State, and having from their anceſtors derived a free and excellent Conſtitution of Government, whereby the Legiſlature depends on the free and annual election of the people, they have the beſt ſecurity, for the preſervation of their civil and religious rights and liberties.

"Be it enacted and declared by the Governor and Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, that the ancient form of civil government, contained in the Charter from *Charles* the ſecond King of *England*, and adopted by the people of this ſtate, ſhall be and remain the civil Conſtitution of this

ſtate, under the sole authority of the people thereof, independent of any King or Prince whatever. And that this Republic is, and shall forever be and remain, a free, sovereign and independent State, by the name of the State of Connecticut."

Here the reader finds three very extraordinary declarations.

1. That the people of Connecticut have the very beſt security for the preservation of their liberties.

2. That the moſt gracious Charter of Charles the second, shall be and remain the Conſtitution thereof.

3. That this republic is, and shall forever be and remain, a free, sovereign and independent State ! ! !

A wonderful display, indeed, of the wisdom and prescience of the founders of our Government ! They not only perceived that the *British Charter* at that particular period of time, "when every thing that bore the ſtamp of *Britain* bore the ſtamp of *Slavery*," was the very beſt Conſtitution that could be invented for the ſtate, but with the moſt surpriſing foreſight, they could survey the intricate mazes of futurity, and plainly discover, that this wonderful Charter, would FOREVER, secure to the inhabitants of Connecticut, *freedom, sovereignty and independence.*

After reading these profuse encomiums on this antique inſtrument, the anxious mind of the reader is induced to a review, and more thorough examination of this moſt gracious beheſt of his Royal Highness, to his well beloved Colony, in hopes that in some quaint expreſſion, some abſtruse sentence, or secret corner, he may find the perfect seeds of liberty sown. And as he turns back the unwilling pages, the following ideas naturally flow through the mind ; O ! Goddess of Liberty ! didſt thou preſide in the Royal Court, when the well beloved John Winthrop, John Macon, Samuel Wyllys &c. petitioned his Royal Highness for their incorporation. And didſt thou, O eternal and inexhauſtable source of intelligence and love ! illuminate the mind and inspire the breast of the Royal scribe, to form such a perfect and immutable syſtem of juriſprudence, as would forever secure to the inhabitants of Connecticut the enjoyment of their moſt perfect *rights*, and forever perpetuate to them the greateſt degree of freedom and social happiness, of which their natures are capable !

In examining this memorable Charter, we muſt naturally conclude, that the executive power is veſted in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and twelve Aſſiſtants ; we afterwards find a General Court erected with the moſt unlimited powers, one branch of which is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Aſſiſtants : so that we see in the very foundation and

corner ſtone of this beautiful fabrick, a direct and dangerous union of the executive and legislative departments.

A Legislature thus conſtructed, without any bounds set to their power, may naturally raise some fearful apprehenſions in the mind; but though their powers are unlimited, and they are not bound by the Conſtitution to do right, neither are they obliged to do wrong, and though such a government as this, muſt evidently be formed on an idea of the exiſtence of extraordinary degrees of knowledge and virtue, and such an one as Mr. Hume would suppose chimerical, yet Connecticut may form an happy exception to his hypotheſis, and though in the foundation we find a blind and unnatural contact, yet in the superſtructure we may behold more of wisdom and circumspection displayed. The legislators with a sufficient degree of wisdom and patriotism may prevent any further union of the departments of Government, and escape the rocks and sands on which they are in danger of ship-wrecking. Whether such a degree of wisdom and patriotism has in fact exiſted, and whether durable dykes have been formed againſt the ſtorms and tides of the reſtless sea of ambition and avarice, which is apt to agitate the minds of those intruſted with the affairs of Government, and clothed with power and authority, will appear by a very summary view of the Statute book.

We find that the Governor Lieutenant Governor and Aſſiſtants, in addition to their forming one branch of the legislature, are authorishd to execute the office of Juſtice of the peace throughout the ſtate, and not content with their occupying the whole executive department, filling the inferior courts of judicature, and conſtituting an important branch of the Legislature, we find it expressly declared, that they shall form the supreme Court of errors, the dernier resort in all matters civil and criminal, in all cases where the life and property of the citizens are concerned!

Here then inſtead of observing a ſtudious care to avoid a union of the several departments of Government, we see them completely united, and like the longitudinal lines on the sphere, meeting in a ſingle point at the poles, and in their different degrees comprehending the whole powers and offices of government!

Where now shall we look for those extraordinary degrees of wisdom & virtue, which we have long been wishing for, and which is necessary to maintain the freedom and happiness of the citizens, againſt the pride, ambition and avarice of their rulers. We have no where to look, but to the people, who at leaſt ought to have some small share in the government; and who we shall find, in general, more attentive to their true intereſts; for though the Conſtitution makes no proviſion againſt the admiſſion of any class of citizens into the Legislative body, (so that a person in poſſeſſion

of the moſt influential and lucrative office under the government is eligible to the office of Legislator ;) yet the people have generally chosen plain intelligent farmers to represent them, and by these the boiſterous and tempeſtuous ocean of Ariſtocratical pride and ambitition, has been nobly and manfully withſtood. Happy would it have been, and happy would it ſtill be for Connecticut, if in reviewing her political conduct, we could trace no deviations from this *noble practise.*

But when we see Judges of our courts of juſtice appointed to legislate for us, and these same Judges, when ſitting to determine the important rights of their fellow-citizens, not contented with the compensation which the law allows them for their services, taking money from the public Treasury without any lawful authority, to gratify their avarice, and feaſt their luxury, and when this peculation is complained of to the General Assembly, inſtead of these peculators being dismissed from service as unfit for public confidence, they are rewarded as faithful servants, by a very handsome increase of their salaries ; when all these ſtrange inconſiſtencies take place in government, we muſt suppose that the freemen of Connecticut are, by the cunning, trick, finesse and ſtratagem of those who are seeking for honors and emoluments, totally blinded to their duty and their intereſts ; or that they have been criminally slothful and negligent in informing themselves with regard to the true principles of liberty, and the line of conduct they ought to pursue in order to increase their own true and subſtantial happiness, and perpetuate the bleſſing to poſterity.

A CITIZEN.

---

## A SUMMARY,

*Of the* POLITICAL PRINCIPLES *of* JOHN ADAMS, *late President of the United States, illustrated and proved by extracts from his writings on Government.*

---

THE following Exracts from the writings of the late Preſident ADAMS, shew, 1ſt. *That his favorite ſyſtem of government, which he calls a* Republic, *is a mixed government, compoſed of three Orders, Monarchy, Ariſtocracy and Democracy, checking and baloncing each other, that is, a monarchical chief magiſtrate, independent both of the nobles and of the people, poſſeſſing the whole executive power, and having an abſolute negative upon the legiſlature : an Ariſtocratical Senate, or body of Nobles, equally independent of the executive and the people, and poſſeſſing an eſſential ſhare in the ligiſlation, and a democratic*

*House of Commons or Representatives, elected by the people, independent of the Executive and of the Nobles, and possessing an essential share of the legislative power.*

2nd. *That his example for imitation is the English Government, which he thinks is perfect in theory, and in practice has no imperfection in the Monarchical and Aristocratical parts of it, although it has some practical deviations from the true theory in its Democratical part, the House of Commons.*

3rd. *That this favorite system of mixed government is, in his opinion, founded on principles of human nature and civil society, which exist in the* UNITED STATES, *and indeed are common to all nations and ages.*

4th. *That he is in favor of assimulating our Constitution, by amendments, to this standard; particularly for introducing three distinct orders of men among us, giving the Executive an unqualified negative upon the legislature, and rendering both the Executive and Senatorial branches independent of the People, by making their offices hereditary, or for life at least.*

Speaking of a *Republic*, he says, " There is not in lexicography a more fraudulent word." *Letter to S. Adams.*

" Our countrymen will never run delirious after a word or a name. The name *Republic* is given to things in their nature as different and contradictory as light and darkness, truth and falsehood, virtue and vice, happiness and misery. There are free *Republics*, and *Republics* as tyranical as an oriental despotism.

1st Vol. Def. 85.*

" A limited Monarchy, therefore, especially when limited by two independent branches, an aristocratical and a democratical power in the Constitution, may with strict propriety be called by that name." Pref. xx.

He calls Poland, Holland, Venice and Berne, *Republics*; although the government of Poland consists of a king, elected for life, by a hereditary body of nobles, without any agency or concurrence of the people; that of Holland, a hereditary Stadtholder, and an aristocracy independent of the people; and those of Venice and Berne, also aristocracies without any participation of the people.

" *Monarchical or Regal Republics*" constitute one of the formal divisions of his book. Under that division he considers Poland and England. Vol. 1st 68—88.

And in another place he expressly says, " The Constitution of England is in truth a *Republic*, and has been ever so consid-

* *These extracts are made from the New-York Edition of the first Volume, and the Philadelphia Edition of the second and third.*

ered by foreigners, and by moſt of the learned and enlightened Engliſhmen, although the word Commonwealth has become unpopular and odious, ſince the unſucceſsful and injudicious attempts to abolish *Monarchy* and *Ariſtocracy*, between the years 1640 and 1660." Vol. 1ſt. 206.

"The generation and corruption of government, which may in other words be called the progreſs and courſe of human paſſions in ſociety, are ſubjects which have engaged the attention of the greateſt writers; and whether the eſſays they have left us were copied from hiſtory, or wrought out of their own reaſonings, they are very much to our purpoſe to ſhew the utility and neceſſity of different *orders of men*, and an equalibrium of powers and privileges." Vol. 1ſt 175.

"And if I ſhould undertake to ſay, there never was a *good* government in the world, that did not conſiſt of the three ſimple ſpecies of *Monarchy*, *Ariſtocracy* and *Democracy*, I think I may make it good." Vol. 1ſt. 147.

"Without three *orders* and an effectual balance between them, in every *American* conſtitution, it muſt be deſtined to frequent unavoidable revolutions: if they are delayed a few years they muſt come in time." Pref. IX.

"Let us proceed then to make a few obſervations upon the diſcourſes of Plato and Polybius, and ſhew how forceably they prove the neceſſity of permanent laws, to reſtrain the paſſions and vices of men, and to ſecure to the citizens the bleſſings of ſociety, in the peaceable enjoyment of their lives, liberties and properties, and the neceſſity of *different orders of men*, with various and oppoſite powers, prerogatives and privileges, to watch over one another, to ballance each other, and compel each other at all times to be real guardians of the laws. Every citizen muſt look up to the laws as his maſter, his guardian and his friend; and whenever any of his fellow citizens, whether magiſtrates or ſubjects attempt to deprive him of his right, he muſt appeal to the laws; if the *Ariſtocracy* encroach, he muſt appeal to the *Democracy*; if they are divided he muſt appeal to the *Monarchical* power, to decide between them, by joining with that which adheres to the laws, if the *Democracy* is on the ſcramble for power, he muſt appeal to the *Ariſtocracy* and the *Monarchy*, which, by uniting, may reſtrain it. If the *regal* authority presumes too far, he muſt appeal to the other two. Without three diviſions of power, ſtationed to watch each other, and compare each other's conduct with the laws, it will be impoſſible that the laws ſhould at all times preſerve their authority and govern all men." Vol. 1. 106—107.

"What is contended for, is, that the people in a body cannot manage the executive power, and therefore that a ſimple democracy is impracticable; and that *their share in the legislative power* muſt be always tempered with *two others*, in order to enable them to preserve *their share*, as well as to correct its rapid tendency to abuse. Vol. 1. 279.

"Whenever I use the the word *Republic*, with approbation, I mean a government, in which the *people* collectively, or by repreſentation, have *an eſſential ſhare* in the ſovereignty." *Letter to S. Adams.*

"Americans in this age are too enlightened to be bubbled out of their liberties by ſuch mighty names as LOCKE, MILTON, TURGOT or HUME: they know that *popular elections of* one *eſſential branch of the legiſlature*, frequently repeated, are the only method of forming a free conſtitution," &c. Vol. 1. 367.

"The *people* of *England*, by preſerving *their ſhare in the legiſlature*, at the expence of the blood of heroes and patriots, have enabled their King to curb the nobility, without giving him a ſtanding army." Vol. 1. 93.

"But one example of an equal mixture has ever exiſted in Europe, and that is in *England*." Vol. 1. 185.

"It is much to be regretted that EPAMINONDAS did not live to display his talents as a legiſlator; the world might poſſibly have been bleſſed with ſomething like the *Engliſh* conſtitution, two or three thouſand years ſooner than it was." Vol. 1. 319.

"If CICERO and TACITUS could reviſit the earth, and learn that the *Engliſh* nation had reduced the great idea to practice, and brought it *nearly to perfection*, by giving each diviſion a power to defend itſelf by a negative; had found it the moſt ſolid and durable government, as well as the moſt *free*; had obtained, by means of it, a proſperity among civilized nations in an enlightened age, like that of the Romans, among barbarians; and that the *Americans*, after having enjoyed the benefits of ſuch a Conſtitution a century and a half, were adviſed by ſome of the greateſt philoſophers and politicians of the age, to renounce it, and ſet up the governments of ancient Goths and modern Indians, what would they ſay?" Pref. XX.

"The *Engliſh* have in reality, blended together the feudal inſtitutions with thoſe of the Greeks and Romans; and out of all have made *that noble compoſition*, which avoids the inconveniencies and retains the advantages of both. The inſtitutions now made in *America* will never wear wholly out for thouſands of years; it is of the laſt importance then, that they ſhould begin right; if they ſet out wrong, they will never be able to return, unleſs it be by accident, to the right path." Pref. XXIII.

"If the *people* are not adequately represented in the house of *Commons*, it is a departure in practice from the theory. If the *Lords* return members of the house of *Commons*, this is an additional disturbance of the balance: whether the *Crown* and *People* in such a case will not see the necessity of uniting in a remedy, are questions beyond my pretensions: I only contend that *the English constitution is, in theory, the most stupenduous fabrick of human invention*, both for the adjustment of the balance, and the prevention of its vibrations; and that the *Americans* ought to be applauded, instead of censured, for imitating it so far as they have. Not the formation of languages, not the whole art of navigation and ship-building, does more honor to the human understanding, than this system of government. The *Americans* have not indeed imitated it in giving *a negative, upon the legislature, to their executive power; in this respect their balances are incompleat, very much I confess to my mortification.*"

Vol. 1. 68.

"The *English* constitution is the result of the most mature deliberation in universal history and philosophy. If HARRINGTON's council of legislators had read over the history, and studied the constitutions of every nation, ancient and modern, remarked the inconveniences and defects of each, and bent the whole force of their inventions to discover a remedy for it, they would have produced no other regulations than those of the *Enlish* constitution, unless they had found a people so circumstanced as to bear annual elections of the King and Senate. This improvement the *Americans*, in the present stage of society among them have ventured on; *sensible, however, of the danger, and knowing perfectly well a remedy, in case their elections should become turbulent.* Of this, at present (1786) there is no appearance." Vol. 1. 257.

"In future ages, if the present States become great nations, rich, powerful, and luxurious, as well as numerous, their own feelings, and good sense will dictate to them what to do; *they may make transitions to a nearer resemblance of the British constitution, by a fresh convention, without the smallest interruption to liberty.*" Vol. 1. 69.

"*The improvements to be made in the English Constitution lye entirely in the House of Commons.* If county members were abolished, and representatives proportionally and frequently chosen in small districts, and if no candidate could be chosen but an established long settled inhabitant of that district, it would be impossible to corrupt the people of England, and the house of Commons might be an immortal guardian of the national liberty. Instead of projects to abolish *Kings* and *Lords*, if the house of

*Commons* had been attended to, wild wars would not have been engaged in, nor countless millions thrown away, *nor would there have remained an imperfection perhaps in the English Constitution.* Let the *people* take care of the balance, and especially *their part of it* ; but the preservation of *their particular part of it* will depend ſtill upon the exiſtence and *independence of the other two* ; the inſtant the other branches are deſtroyed *their own branch*, their own deputies, become their tyrants." Vol. 1. 369.

" All independent bodies of men seem naturally to divide into three powers, of the one, the few and the many. A free people met together, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do of themselves divide into three ranks. The firſt is that of some one eminent spirit, who, having ſignalized his valor and fortune in defence of his country, or by the practice of popular arts at home, comes to have great influence on the people ; to grow their leader in warlike expeditions ; and to preſide, after a sort, in their civil assemblies. The second is, of such men as have acquired large poſſeſſions, and consequently dependencies, or descend from anceſtors who have left them great inheritances, together with an *hereditary authority* : these eaſily uniting in opinions, and acting in concert, begin to enter upon measures for securing their properties, which are beſt upheld by preparing againſt invaſions from abroad, and maintaining peace at home : this commences a great council or Senate, for the weighty affairs of the nation. The laſt diviſion is of the mass of the *people*, whose part of power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite, either collectively, or by deputation, to exert it." Vol. 1. 97.

" It muſt then be acknowledged, that in every ſtate, in Massachusetts, for example, there are inequalities, which God and nature have planted there, and which no human legislator ever can eradicate." Vol. 1. 107. And after describing these inequalities, he proceeds, " These sources of inequality, which are common to every people, and can never be altered by any, because they are founded in the conſtitution of nature ; this *natural aristocracy* among mankind, has been dilated on, because it is a fact essential to be conſidered in the inſtitution of a government. It is a body of men which contains the greateſt collection of virtues and abilities in a free government ; is the brightest ornament and glory of the nation ; and may always be made the greateſt bleſſing of society, if it be judiciously managed in the conſtitution. But if it is not, it is always the moſt dangerous ; nay, it may be added, it never fails to be the deſtruction of the Commonwealth. What shall be done to guard againſt it ? Shall they be all massacred ? This experiment has been more than

once attempted, and once at leaſt tried. GUY FAUX attempted it in England; and a King of Denmark aided by a popular party, effected it once in Sweden; but it answered no good end. The moment they were dead, another *Ariſtocracy* inſtantly aroſe, with equal art and influence, with leſs delicacy and diſcretion, if not principle, and behaved more intolerably than the former. The country, for centuries, never recovered from the ruinous conſequences of a deed ſo horrible, that one would think it only to be met with in the hiſtory of the kingdom of darkness.

There is but one expedient yet diſcovered, to avail the ſociety of all the benefits from this body of men, which they are capable of affording, and at the ſame time to prevent them from undermining or invading the public liberty; and that is, to throw them all, or at leaſt the moſt remarkable of them, into one aſſembly together, in the legiſlature; to keep all the executive power out of their hands as a body; to erect a firſt magiſtrate over them, inveſted with the whole executive authority; to make them dependent on the executive magiſtrate for all executive employments; to give that firſt magiſtrate a negative on the legiſlature, by which he may defend both himſelf and the *people* from all their enterprizes in the legiſlature; and to erect on the other ſide of them an impregnable barrier againſt them, in a houſe of Commons, fairly, fully and adequately repreſenting the *people*, who ſhall have the power both of negativing all their attempts at encroachments in the legiſlature, and of withholding both from them and the *Crown* all ſupplies, by which they may be paid for their ſervices in executive offices, or even the public ſervice be carried on to the detriment of the nation," Vol. 1. 114—116.

*(To be continued in No. 4.)*

---

THE attacks made upon the public freedom by the friends of order, are as various as the imagination in its full bloom of fertility can ſuggeſt. It is our buſineſs to watch their motions, to give the alarm of approximate danger, and to parry, if poſſible the impending blow.

Of all the devices engendered by human intellect, few have been more fatal to liberty than the union of ſecular and eccleſiaſtical powers. In Europe it has drenched the earth with the blood of man. Under the ſpecious pretext of promulgating the meek and merciful doctrines of Chriſt, it has with relentleſsneſs unparralleled in any other ſort of police, exterminated millions of the human ſpecies. The croſs has been the ſignal; and urged on by a miſtaken religious fury, which levelled all manner of Godlineſs;

havoc, and spoil, and ruin have been the issue. An unprincipled and unholy prieſthood, thirſting for wealth and domination, enchained in different degrees, the bodies and minds of human beings to their will, from the career of Conſtantine in the fourth century, until the Revolution in the United States. But it is truly asserted in the Holy Scriptures, that good arises out of evil. The theocratical intolerance of England conduced to the settlement of America, Political despotism augmented its population by an emigration unequalized for rapidity and number. The former sought religions, the latter political liberty. Thus apart from those mercenary adventurers, who quitted their homes for the mere acquiſition of wealth, America was peopled by a ſturdy race of freemen, who appreciated liberty from the deprivation of the bleſſing ; and whose noble souls chose rather to perish in an unknown land, than to linger out a miserable exiſtence under religious and political bondage. But no sooner had the puritans surmounted those hardships concomitant on new settlements ; no sooner had they erected their huts, cleared their farms, banished poverty from their presence, and found themselves blessed with all the necessaries of life, than, forgetting the religious intolerance which impelled their migration, they introduced into the new world but with ten-fold force that fanatical domination, under which, in their native homes, their sect had suffered imprisonment, transportation, and even death ! My God, what a fickle and tyrannic being is man ! How he thirſts for diſtinguished preeminence, for power that shall doom his fellow beings to his mercy.

This spirit of clerical dominion "grew with the growth and ſtrengthened with the ſtrength" of the puritans of New-England. Like other flatulencies, fed by deliterious matter, it swelled to an enormous and frightful ſize. Sporting with the right of conscience ; in the name of the moſt high, the moſt unheard of outrages were committed. By profeſſion, Chriſtians, but in action atheiſts, the precepts of forbearance and loving kindness taught by the Redeemer were discarded. The rule of man measured by his paſſions, not by the high beheſts of heaven, was their ſtandard of meet. Vitiation was heaped upon vitiation, until the mountainous mass became so inveterate, that the sword of the Revolution was necessary to lop off the excrescence.

In that memorable scene the clergy acted a conspicuous part. But while we thank them for their exertions, because beneficial to the union, their subsequent proceedings warrant our queſtioning their motives. The revolution was an era of uncommon moment ; and if the diſſemination of politics from the pulpit is at any time juſtifiable, it is at such a criſis. But were not their ac-

tivity in favor of the revolution, produced by the conſideration that when separated from the English government, we should have a church eſtablishment of our own? Was it not supposed that Calvinism, which has lain so long proſtrate at the feet of episcopacy in England, would be omnipotent in the United States?

The uniform proceedings of the great body of the New-England clergy ſince the aboption of the federal conſtitution, evidently shew that if a national presbyterian church was not contemplated by them during the revolution, it is now advocated with great aſſiduity and warmth. The great conteſt which now agitates the New-England ſtates, is for clerical supremacy on the one hand, and the rights of conscience on the other. The ſtruggle between religious freedom and slavery is progreſſing; what will be the issue we know not. But while the thunders of the press shall be permitted to be heard, and while the pure spirit of the gospel, untainted by worldly syſtems, shall be permitted to find its way to every man's heart, we are not fearful of the event. For pure religion to flourish it muſt be free. It is too benignant to require human shackles. Popes, cardinals monks and bishops have been more peſtiferous to the chriſtian world than all the anti-chriſtian books that have ever been printed.

But this connecting of religious with political opinions, and of course religious with political syſtems, is no longer bounded southwardly by the confines of Connecticut—the same spirit seems to animate a majority of the federaliſts throughout the union. It appears that the leading federaliſts are of opinion that republicanism can never be overturned while religion is free from human adulteration. Hence to introduce old syſtems of government, European theocracies, which have tortured human exiſtence and made life a curse, muſt be embraced. But the suffering of the beſt of chriſtians under such government have been too severe to be eaſily forgotten. That policy which produced the persecution of the Hugonots would revive all its horrors if eſtablished within the United States. Persecution of the pureſt chriſtians flows from a religion eſtablished by government as inevitably as light succeeds to darkness. If therefore, we wish to enjoy religious and political freedom, if we wish to "journey thr'o life" free from the shackles of superſtition, and the despotism of civil rulers, the church of Chriſt muſt ſtand alone upon its adamantine baſis, and our political government upon the free will of the people.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

*Extract from Dr. Rush's celebrated piece on the mode of education proper in a Republic.*

"A CHRISTIAN cannot fail of being a Republican. The hiſtory of the creation of Man, and of the relation of our ſpecies to each other by birth, which is recorded in the Old Teſtament, is the beſt refutation that can be given to the divine right of Kings, and the ſtrongeſt argument that can be used in favor of the original and natural equality of all mankind. A Chriſtian, I say again, cannot fail of being a Republican, for every precept of the Goſpel inculcates those degrees of humility, ſelf-denial, and brotherly kindness, which are directly opposed to the pride of Monarchy and the pageantry of a Court. A Chriſtian cannot fail of being useful to the Republic, for his Religion teacheth him, that no man "*liveth to himself.*" And laſtly, a Chriſtian cannot fail of being wholly inoffenſive, for his religion teacheth him, in all things to do to others what he would wish, in like circumſtances, they should do to him."

No *Federaliſt* is a *Republican*. The corollary follows from the above premises, no Federaliſt is a Chriſtian Mercy on us, Doctor! At this rate, *ſtrait is the gate, and narrow is the way, that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.* SUN.

---

ONE conſtitutional mode of procuring any amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, is, for two thirds of each house of Congress to propose the amendment to the ſtates, and if the same be ratified by the legislatures or conventions of three fourths of the ſtates, it is to become a part of the Conſtitution. During the laſt seſſion of congress, a resolution paſed the house of representatives by a conſtitutional majority, and wanted only one vote of two thirds in the senate, for propoſing to amend the Conſtitution, by providing that the votes for preſident and vice-preſident, which are now given without diſtinction, ſhould hereafter be diſtinguiſhed. The experience of the laſt election, has demonſtrated the propriety and neceſſity of such an amendment. That moſt extraordinary scene, the congreſſional balloting, with all its expence, agitation and hazard of the public peace, was occaſioned by the want of discrimination in the electoral votes. Such, and worse, may be the issue of another election. Had one personal friend of Col. Burr, among the laſt *Federal* electors, voted for him he would, from the want of diſtinction of votes, have been elected preſident, contrary to the intention of every elector but one. The votes intended for him as vice-predent only, might in that way have been made, by accident or intrigue, to operate in his favor as preſident. The same may be the case of any other candidate for the vice-preſidency. To

prevent the danger of such confuſion in future, was the fair object of the proposed amendment. It was voted for by every *Republican*, and voted againſt by every *Federaliſt*, in both houses of congress. Judge, fellow citizens, what motives influenced the congreſſional *Federaliſts* to oppose so salutary, necessary and practicable amendment, plainly recommended by experience. Can you ſtill believe them friends to freedom and good government? Are you willing to truſt your rights in the hands of a party thus determined to sacrifice the peace, dignity and deareſt intereſts of their country, at the ſhrine of intrigue and personal or party views? The spontaneous sentiments of nine tenths of the American People, answer *No*. Then, unite in the election of *Rebublican* members of congress, as required by *Duty* and *Interest*. SUN.

---

THE Conſtitution of the *United States* veſts Congress with power of paſſing uniform laws of Naturalization. In the exercise of this power, under preſident WASHINGTON, a naturalization law was passed, admiting aliens, after two years reſidence among us, to take an oath of naturalization and become citizens. Under preſident ADAMS, the term of probation was altered from two to fourteen years, and the preſident in the mean time authorised to punish the probationers with banishment, arbitrarily, at his sovereign will and pleasure, without any trial, or even the formality of an accusation, in violation, as the *Republicans* thought, of the conſtitutional right of Jury trial. That unconſtitutional *Alien Act*, being temporary, has expired, and has not been revived; and at the laſt seſſion Congress reduced the probationary term of suspention from fourteen to five years. Many people think that both policy and humanity recommended a reſtoration of the *Washingtonian* period of two years of probationary reſidence, before naturalization. The *Federaliſts*, having abused aliens, in order to excite an alarm againſt them, as a juſtification, or rather an apology for their conferring anti-republican, if not unconſtitutional power upon the preſident, now dread to meet them as naturalized citizens. WASHINGTON was not afraid of them. He had no cause of fear; for he was the ſtranger's friend, as he moſt emphatically declared in his auswer to the *Irish Aliens* of *New-York*. How short a period is it, ſince our fathers and grandfathers, were all Aliens, and fugitives from what is called law and juſtice in the *Monarchical* and *Ariſtocratical* governments of *Europe!* How easy is it for the persecuted to find pretexts fo. becoming persecutors in their turn. SUN.

# THE DESERTED INFANT.

## A TALE.

THE benevolent heart which perſiſts in an act of beneficence, notwithſtanding all the malicious cenſures of meaner minds, incapable of underſtanding its noble and diſintereſted conduct, is doubly praiſe-worthy; and it ſometimes happens that it does not loſe its reward in the ſenſe even of the votaries of ſelf-intereſt, independent of that which it receives from the conſciouſneſs of doing good to others.

Lucinda Harvey was a young lady of a moſt amiable perſon, and a truly generous and ſuſceptible heart. She had loſt her father in her early youth, and had lived with her mother, who reſided in a village at no great diſtance from London on a ſmall jointure. They were not rich, but they were ſatisfied and happy; and the propriety of their deportment procured them the eſteem and friendſhip of all their neighbors.

It happened, that, one evening, as she walked out in a little cloſe behind the houſe, she found a female infant of about a twelve month old, lying on the ground and crying piteouſly. The child had evidently been deſerted a few hours before, by ſome perſon, who had left it there to periſh or be preſerved by chance. Lucinda took it up, and brot it in to her mother. Every enquiry was made to diſcover the perſon who had thus deſerted it, but every enquiry proved fruitleſs. The child, however, by its beauty and helpleſs ſituation, won ſo much on the feeling heart of the tender Lucinda, that ſhe perſuaded her mother not to reſign it to the rigours of a pariſh maintenance; but let it be brot up with them, as if it were her ſiſter. "It can require but little," ſaid ſhe, "and who can ſay how amply Providence may repay us." The infant had hanging about its neck, when it was found, the miniature portrait of a gentleman, with the air and countenance of which Lucinda felt herſelf much impreſſed, and frequently noticed to her mother the elegance of the figure, and how ably the painter had diſplayed his art.

As the child grew up, her beauty became every day more apparent; and it was manifeſt that the ſtrength of her underſtanding, and the goodneſs, gentleneſs and generoſity of her diſpoſition muſt, in her riper years, give additional force and luſtre to the charms of her perſon.

But in the world in which we live, it is not to be ſuppoſed that ſo good, ſo generous a deed, ſhould entirely eſcape the inſinuations of the mean, or the cenſures of the malignant. The tea-table tattlers, Miſs Vapid, Miſs Reſtleſs, Miſs Prattle, and

Miss Sneer, met on the occaſion, and decreed, *nem. con.* that there was something prodigiously dark and suspicious in the transaction; that it was monſtrously incredible that any young lady should maintain a child from mere good nature, tenderness, or generoſity; and on the breaking up of their convention, immortal scandals ſtretched their eagle wings, and it soon became the firm, unshaken creed of the fashionable goſſips of the village, that Lucinda had deigned to lie privately in, and that the child she protected and cherished was no other than her own.

As Lucinda's personal and mental accomplishments had given much secret offence to many of her female acquaintances, the deſtruction of her character became a delicious treat to them, and more than one gentleman of fortune, who was on the point of making honorable and advantageous proposals to Lucinda, were deterred from it by these buzzing slanders. Still, however, she remained firm; she ſtill treated the child as her ſiſter or daughter; deigned to give no answer to the base inſinuations of little minds; nor would she as her mother wished, consent to leave the place where such base reports had been circulated.

In the mean time, ten long years had rolled away, and as Lucinda had not received any serious offers of marriage; and she was now eight and twenty, tho her charms yet shone in all their luſtre, her envious rivals enjoyed their triumph, and began to hope the time approaching, when they might confer on her the title of Old Maid.

About this time it chanced that a Mr. Horton, a gentleman who had gone out to India some years before, and very rapidly made a fortune, returning home to enjoy the fruits of his good success in his native country, purchased a house and eſtate in the neighborhood of the village in which Lucinda and her mother reſided. He met with Lucinda at the assembly, and being pleased with her conversation, made several viſits to her and her mother. Lucinda had remarked, the firſt time she saw him, the ſtrong resemblance there was between his features and those of the portrait she had found on the deserted Laura, for by that name she had called the child she had found and protected; and this resemblance excited in her breaſt a kind of eſteem for him, before she became acquainted with the good qualities of his heart and underſtanding.

But the scandalous reports that had been so long circulated to the discredit of Lucinda, were induſtriously transmitted to Mr. Horton's ear; the consequence of which was, that his viſits became much less frequent, and his behavior to that lady senſibly different from what it had hitherto been.

Lucinda, now, for the first time felt that the venomed shafts of slander could reach her, and deſtroy her peace, tho Mr. Horton had too much politeness to give even the slighteſt hint of the cause of the alteration of his behavior towards her, she eaſily conceived from what source it arose, and the firſt opportunity that presented, related to him with equal candor and emotion, the ſtory of her finding the child, and the subsequent attacks made on her character by malicious scandal. This she declared, and declared with the truth, was the firſt time she had felt any pain from these inſinuations, and the firſt time she had ever attempted to defend herſelf, and she had only done it now because, she could not bear to lose the eſteem of a gentleman, of whose good sense and generoſity she had too high an opinion; to imagine he would liſten for a moment to such false and malicious suggeſtions, when he had heard the truth. She ended by showing him the picture she had found with the child.

Mr. Horton viewed the picture with equal surprise and emotion; he inſtantly knew it for his own portrait, and the child for his own daughter. "Madam said he, "your innocence is apparent indeed; suffer me to confeſs my folly and my fault. This picture is my portrait; it has marks on it which preclude all doubt, and your Laura is my daughter. Before I went to India, I had a connection (not greatly to my honor) with a woman of mean character, by whom I had this child. I left with her what money I could spare, and made several remittances; but could never learn what become of her. Since my return I have made every enquiry, but have only been able to learn, that soon after I left her, she went to live with some fellow of a character ſimilar to her own, and has not been heard of ſince. It is probable they abandoned the child as an embarrassment. Your tenderneſs and generous kindness have preserved it! and if I am so fortunate as to be agaeeable to you, my hand, my fortune, and my heart shall be yours."

In a short time after, Lucinda was married to Mr. Horton, and triumphing over every scandalous suggeſtion, became by law, the mother of her adopted child.

## SORROWS OF WAR.

SAUNTERING the other evening through the ſtreet, my eye was arreſted by the appearance of a young gentleman from one of the houses; his whole air seemed marked by grief and diſtraction. My heart inſtantly felt intereſted in his fate; and unheeded by my companions, who were assembled round

the body of a fallen horse, I sprung from the wall againſt which I leaned, and followed him. He walked with a quick and hurried pace towards the park. I observed him frequently to ſtrike his hand againſt his forehead with furious violence. Stranger as he was to me, yet the elegant symmetry of his form, and the uncommon agitation which seemed to shake his frame, filled my bosom with unutterable anguish, and determined me to pursue him at a diſtance. When he arrived at the bank of the river, he ſtood for some time with his arms folded gazing at the water. My fears told me his intention, and I drew nearer. It was then that I had an opportunity of viewing the agonies of his countenance—every movement of his features pierced my soul—his frantic eye flashed the terrific lightnings of despair. He ſtood for an inſtant; then, making a sudden spring, he would have plunged into the river; but at the moment, I sprung forward; and catching him by the arm, exclaimed—"Good God, ſir, forbear!" He turned haſtily round; and drawing a deep ſigh, fell lifeless on my breaſt. My feelings were beyond description; I flew to the bank: and, bringing some water in my hat, with difficulty recovered him. He opened his eyes; and suddenly grasping my hand—"To what a wretched exiſtence have you not preserved me!" I aſſiſted him to rise, while tears ran in showers over his cheeks, My heart was too horror-ſtruck to indulgence in such a soft sorrow. He saw my terror in my counteuance; and turning to me, with all the agony of his soul depicted on his, he said, "I thank you ſir, but I have sorrows that might have caused a braver heart than mine, to seek in the arms of death, a temporary repose!" At these words, his emotions convuised his frame in such a manner, that he was obliged to throw himself on the ground, and give way to the source of his grief. At laſt he continued—"You see before you a man, who now has not a friend on earth. I once had a mother, a brother, a ſiſter, and a friend; but, in the course of these very few months, they have left me, miserable beyond human bearing. Early in this year, my only brother fell a victim to the moſt shocking of all diseases, the yellow fever, in the Weſt-Indies. At these laſt tidings, my mother, whose favorite child he was, and whom I loved with more than a son's affection, ſickened, and died. The senſible heart of my ſiſter, my Isabella, sunk under the accumulating woes; her senses forsook her; and two months ago, she expired raving in my arms, without even affording me the melancholy satisfaction of receiving a laſt adieu from one whom I so tenderly loved. Notwithſtanding all this, I consented to live. I yet had one heart to which I felt myself moſt ſtrongly attached. It was the lover of my Isabella. To one of the moſt graceful and at-

tractive forms in nature, he united all the elegant refinement of polished society, with all the magnanimous virtue, heroic courage, and tenderness of heart, which we find so eloquently drawn in the long forgotten pages of Romance. He adored my ſiſter, with an ardour which, to be conceived, muſt be felt; she poor girl! returned it with equal fervor, Ah! how many hours have they spent in anticipating the future days of their felicity! O my Isabella! my Theodore! you are now in heaven, I would to God, that this ſtubborn heart would break, that I might follow you!" Here again he burſt forth in a fresh paroxism of grief. After a pause of ten minutes he proceeded—"In the course of some days, when I had sufficiently calmed my feelings, so as to impart the dreadful news to my friend with more composure, I wrote to him, and sent the lettets. He was then in the service of his country. An officer called this morning on me; and, as he presented me with a letter from my Theodore, he ſtabbed me to the heart with the words, that it was written in his dying moments! I haſtily tore it open: And, O my God, what were my agonies, when I beheld that it was written with his blood! I held it in my hand an hour, before I could fix my eyes on the dreadful characters. But here it is, you may read it yourself." He then gave into my hand the fatal paper. I read the words which follow, with a pity and horror which I had never felt before—

"MY DEAR EDWARD,

"I am now dying, even on the field in which I have fought to serve my country. I wish not to live; Death to me is a welcome friend. The agonies of my dear Isabella had sunk too deep into my heart ever to have suffered me long to linger after her; therefore my beloved friend! mourn not for me; be happy that I die in a glorious cause, the cause of liberty, rather than at home expire of a broken heart. My ſtrength fails me, or I would write more. Adieu, thou dear brother of the angel whom I am now going to join! Adieu, my Edward! and sometimes recollect with tenderness on the memory of your dying friend,

THEODORE."

Every line which I read of this melancholy epiſtle, I deluged with my tears. Edward grasped my hand—"O! do I suffer too much for thedeath of such a friend?" I could only answer him by returning his pressure. We both rose, and as we slowly walked along, I turned to him, and with all the tenderness and eloquence I was maſter of, attempted to sooth the poignancy of his affliction. He looked on me with an eye in which a ray of pleasure seemed to gleam even through his tears; and said.

"You have been my preserver; Young as you are, you felt for my sorrows; and if you will not despise the esteem of one, whose life must ever be clouded with melancholy, suffer me to call you my *friend*, and I shall not be wholly miserable! These welcome words struck my soul with the electricity of sudden delight; and flinging my arms about his neck, I embraced him with all the affection of a brother.

---

*The following poetical and pensive reflections, are extracted from the journal of an officer on board the United States seip Warren. The author died on board that ship, of the malignant fever, which so mortally prevailed on board in* 1800. *It is thought the piece evinces, that the writer saw, with the raptured vision of a poet, whatever was sublime or beautiful in the field of nature; and felt like a husband and a parent, the tender charities, and conjugal endearments, of domestic affection.*

---

FAR from the scenes of youthful days, I rov'd
To where Matanza's mount is seen sublime;
Past dangers of the sea—my country's cause
Forgot—up yonder mountain's side I stray'd.
At distance seen, the sea, and sea beat shore,
Our ship, at anchor riding in the bay,
A little town, at reg'lar angles laid,
Adds beauty, grace and grandure to the scene:
There stands a fort, to guard it from a sea
Marauder; *here* a *temple* in the midst,
Sacred to GOD, the sov'reign Lord of all,
Rises pre-eminent. The fathers here
Watch, night and day, the sacred lamp of GOD,
Receive confessions; and remittance grant
Of sins, of deadly sins, to dying souls.
Around me all was but eternal spring,
Here, no rude blasts can blight the embroy bud;
No chilling frosts congeal the limpid streams.
The sun was just above the wettern hills,
The gentle sea-breeze, up the winding bay
Breath'd health and verdure, to the country round:
The soul enamour'd much with nature here,
And nature's finest charms, quiescent sits

Pleas'd with these scenes, unknown what is to come,
She fondly looks for paſtime—real bliss,
To the gay scence of youth, to months long paſt;
To years now gone " with those beyond the flood,"
When I enjoy'd my friends, my health, my home,
And at my frugal meals with *her* I love;
Gods! 'tis this hour, her wonted hour for tea!
Like captive Jews, with reverential awe,
I bow* towards the place, and wish me there;
Illuſive fancy paints a scene, with charms
For me—to eyes indifferent it has none;
A family group—my much lov'd Susan, now
Sits *at the board*, regales her *charge* with viands,
Or, by the fire, mends for *them* veſtments warm:
Thus while *their* gabbling tongues are running faſt,
(For sure they never reſt) ſhe, midſt the noise
Sits penſive ſtill—or with her *partner* roves
In climes remote, or on the dangerous sea,
And every wind that blows, suggeſts new fears:
Meanwhile the babb'ling ſtill goes on, grows loud
And long, with now and then an artless prayer
For my return; fear not, my beſt belov'd,
Heaven is our friend—it knows our heart's deſire,
And sure will grant the boon we humbly ask.
Loſt in this reverie, time unnotis'd pass'd,
While Park, the sole companion of my walk
Enthuſiaſtic in his love for woman,
Carv'd on a tree, his dear *Louisa's* name:
Could I do less than he—or if I did,
Do I *feel less*—my Susan *less* belov'd,
Or is there ne'er a tree in *our* sweet climes
Where on to carve the *names* of *those* we love,
That we should leave them here, where quite unknown,
Some ruthless wind, or some more luckless clown
May soon deface them, (or more felt disgrace)
May add in fun, some impious words obscene!
Twice seven long years have almoſt paſt, ſince firſt
My Susan's name was *grav'd* upon my heart;
There ſtill it lives, not subject to decay
Or be effac'd by time or death himself:

* *Alluding to Daniel's opening his window eastward, when he prayed.*

Heav'n knows, with extacy of joy and love
Her hand was then receiv'd—ſince which, our life
Has been a scene unruffled, till misfortune
Secur'd me in her fangs, her haggard fangs,
But why despair!—E'en while I'm roving here,
The *pledges* of *our love* may comfort her,
Fate may relent—my fortune yet be made,
And we be bleſs'd beyond our utmoſt hope.

## EXTRACT FROM THE VILLAGE CURATE.

THERE is not inequality ſo ſtrange
'Twixt man and man, as haughty wits ſuppoſe.
The beggar treads upon the monarch's heel
For excellence, and often wears a heart
Of noble temper, under filth rags:
While he that reigns, in ſpite of outward pomp,
Is mean and beggarly within; and far outweigh'd
By the offenſive lazar at his gate.

## LINES,

*Written on a* YOUNG LADY *of great Merit, who died in obſcurity.*

By MR. JAMES SIMS.

GO, beauteous maid from this diſcordant place,
And mount the ſkies a better world to grace!
This merits not an ornament ſo bright,
Here worth's obſcur'd, and genius barr'd the light.
Envy dwells here, and here Detraction reigns,
That takes from worth,—the *little* fame it gains.
But where thou go'ſt, in thoſe bleſt realms above;
The ſeat of bliſs, benevolence, and love!
There's nought to hide thy virtue from the ſky;
Thy goodneſs leſſen in thy Saviour's eye.
'Tis there deſert a recompence receives,
And piety like thine forever lives.

ERRATA.

Page 93, line 2, inſtead of 9,0000,000, read 9,000,000.